From wang!elf.wang.com!ucsd.edu!info-hams-relay Thu Mar 28 13:54:55 1991 remote
from tosspot
Received: by tosspot (1.64/waf)
     via UUCP; Thu, 28 Mar 91 21:00:51 EST
     for lee
Received: from somewhere by elf.wang.com
     id aa14777; Thu, 28 Mar 91 13:54:53 GMT
Received: from ucsd.edu by relay1.UU.NET with SMTP
     (5.61/UUNET-shadow-mx) id AA26274; Thu, 28 Mar 91 07:19:21 -0500
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA09131
     sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
     Wed, 27 Mar 91 22:16:01 -0800 for brian
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA09110
     sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun
     Wed, 27 Mar 91 22:15:56 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/
lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list
Message-Id: <9103280615.AA09110@ucsd.edu>
Date: Wed, 27 Mar 91 22:15:55 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@ucsd.edu>
Reply-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #246
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 27 Mar 91 Volume 91 : Issue 246

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 28 Mar 91 02:00:33 GMT
From: ogicse!plains!kkim@ucsd.edu
Subject: a few fundamental questions about RF signals
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar28.003806.3420@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@thumper.bellcore.com writes:
:|> In article <9171@plains.NoDak.edu>, kkim@plains.NoDak.edu (kyongsok kim) writes:
:|> > I wonder if the
:|> > same RF signal can travel either through copper wire or through air. In
:|> > other words, is there no difference between RF signal (say, for channel
:|> > 4) that my TV receives from the air and RF signal (say, for channel 4)
:|> > coming from CATV company through cable?
:
:Actually, both propagate as electromagnetic waves. Signals propagate
:through coax cables in the TEM (transverse electric magnetic) mode,

1. Could you please explain in what mode does the signal transmitted from the antenna into air travel and how does this mode differ from the TEM?

2. However, both signals seem to have the same frequencey? right?

thanks in advance.

k kim

Date: 28 Mar 91 02:06:38 GMT
From: ogicse!plains!kkim@ucsd.edu
Subject: a few fundamental questions about RF signals
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar27.181924.15929@eng.umd.edu> chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:
:In article <7087@mace.cc.purdue.edu> dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Perry G Ramsey) writes:
:>In article <9171@plains.NoDak.edu>, kkim@plains.NoDak.edu (kyongsok kim) writes:
:>> I wonder if the
:>> same RF signal can travel either through copper wire or through air. In
:>> other words, is there no difference between RF signal (say, for channel
:>> 4) that my TV receives from the air and RF signal (say, for channel 4)
:>> coming from CATV company through cable?
:
:>
:>None at all, except that one is an electromagnetic wave traveling through

:>the air and the other is an alternating current traveling through a
:>wire.
:
:I'm sorry Perry, but you are wrong. The "signal" travelling thru the coax
:is an electro-magnetic wave.

i wonder what is the difference between EM wave and current?

thanks in advance.

k kim

Date: 27 Mar 91 22:43:37 GMT
From: pyramid!infmx!randall@hplabs.hp.com
Subject: Can you really learn code from tapes?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <RICHV.91Mar20111556@hpinddr.cup.hp.com> richv@hpinddu.cup.hp.com (Rich Van Gaasbeck) writes:
>I bought ARRL's "Tune in the world with Ham Radio" and the novice code
>tapes that go with it. I'm not particularly impressed.
>
>Has anyone found teaching tapes that useful?
>
>Richv

I agree with your opinion of the ARRL code material. Yuck and double-yuck.
The Gordon West tapes, which are available at Radio Shack and under the
name "Radio School", are much better. He divides the course into easy-to-
swallow lessons, and adds a bit of humor here and there to keep things
interesting. He got me up to about 20 WPM in just a few months. He also
makes his practice material like the actual code tests ... so instead of
copying "RARE RARE AIR DARE", you copy "RST 599, ANT DIPOLE, QTH CANTON OH,"
just like the test or a real QSO.

Memorizing the code on the tapes is going to be a problem with any
tape course. You should supplement the code tapes by actually copying
QSOs on the air, or by listening to W1AW.

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=-=
Randall Rhea   Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS   uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

Date: 19 Mar 91 20:39:49 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!apple!motcsd!mcdcup!mcdhup!mcdchg!tellab5!
laidbak!ism.isc.com!ispd-newsserver!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!psuvax1!
psuvm!cunyvm!ndsuvm1!ud173191@
Subject: Help for beginner
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi all....I've been interested in ham radio for quite awhile, and finally
went out and bought my "Learn Morse Code" tapes. What I need to know is
where can I go to take the test for Novice/Technician (I plan to do both at
once) ?? I'm currently in Grand Forks, ND...but I'll be home in Minneapolis
for the summer.
ANY information you can send me regarding test-taking hints, where to buy
radios...ANYTHING would be greatly appreciated!

Hope to hear you on the air soon...

---Greg Moore

Email: ud1@3191@ndsuvm1.bitnet
Disclaimer: None of the above is true.
"They can't catch us....we're on a mission from God!" --Elwood Blues
BITNET: UD1@3191@NDSUVM1.BITNET   Twisted Pair: (701) 777-8872
GO FIGHTING SIOUX!

Date: 28 Mar 91 01:18:00 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!wuarchive!kuhub.cc.ukans.edu!baxter@ucsd.edu
Subject: IC-24at Sale?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <40360003@col.hp.com>, kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
> I suspect that ICOM will eventually drop the IC-24 from their line, as
> the new IC-W1 dualbander will probably be announced at Dayton. What you
> are seeing are folks unloading inventory.

I have seen pictures of the IC-W1 in the Japanese magazine "CQ Ham Radio",
but I'm not sure how it differs from the IC-24AT. Can anyone fill in some
details on this W1?

Kirk Baxter, N0FPZ
 :

Date: 28 Mar 91 01:47:14 GMT
From: wang!tosspot!lee@uunet.uu.net
Subject: IC-280 cpu/head wanted
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi.

I am the lucky owner of an Icom IC-280 with a defective cpu chip.

Icom can not provide a replacement.

Anyone out there have a basket case 280 witha (presumably) good cpu chip?

In hope,
Lee.

Date: 27 Mar 91 20:13:09 GMT
From: hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@hplabs.hpl.hp.com
Subject: Re: Newer HF rigs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>>7. Drakes (used of course) are exceptionally fine.

>Yes, having used a TR-4 and a TR-7, I would say that they are fine
>rigs ... great for their day. The problem is that a used TR-7 can
>go for as much as $700 or more (I saw one sold for that price at a
>recent flea market). For a couple of hundred more, you can get a
>new Icom 735, and you'll get a new, better radio with newer technology,
>and it will have a warranty.

I bought a TR-7, MN-7 (2kw matchbox/power meter/antenna switch), PS-7 (30A power supply), SP-7 (speech processor), and P-7 (phone patch) with original boxes and manuals at the SCRA flea market last year for $600. The SP-7 had a bad IC, and the TR-7 needed alignment, but otherwise everything was in good/very good condition.

In terms of raw RF performance, I believe the TR-7 can hold its own with any of the modern radios. The riceboxes beat it hands down on "bells and whistles" (no microprocessor in the TR-7).

AL N1AL

Date: 28 Mar 91 04:46:39 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!usc!rpi!luigi@ucsd.edu
Subject: Solar Forecast followers with records of March. HELP.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In my effort to grab a few portable contacts, I neglected to copy down one
piece of QSO information... the date! (OK OK I know, but I was in a car and
I still managed to convert the cars clock to UTC for the 'log'... now
I carry a few photocopied blank log pages in the glove compartment.)

However I did post the WWV information to the cluster, it was the day
we had solar flares at 0009, 0312, 05??, 0914 and 1721z the SFI=213 A=8, K=4
on the 1918z report of WWV.
The forecast at 1900z was High/Uns-->High/Uns..

all I need is the DATE..

Luigi@rpi.edu

(You can stop laughing at me now..)

Date: 27 Mar 91 23:53:52 GMT
From: amdcad!jetsun!pyramid!infmx!randall@sun.com
Subject: The RAMSEY FM-10 STEREO TRANSMITTER KIT REVIEW (Longish)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I big thank-you to Gary for his outstanding review of the Ramsey FM
Stereo transmitter.

I too have built and used one. Considering the price ($30.00), it is
a fantastic unit.

I have had the following problems:

1) I cannot get the thing to work on frequencies above 98 MHz. You have
a choice of three capacitors to solder into the unit depending on the
frequency range you want. Only the capacitor designed for the low end of
the band seems to work.

2) That little variable capacitor that controls the subcarrier is indeed
important. You need to be very patient in adjusting this thing, or your
receiver's stereo light will not come on.

3) Getting the transmitter tuned to exactly the right frequency is
not easy. You need a TV alignment tool and a lot of patience. On

modern digital FM receivers, such as my car stereo, you will not get the stereo light to come on unless you've got the transmitter tuned correctly.

4) Finding an open frequency in the SF area, or any large metropolitan area, is very difficult. This of course is not a problem with the transmitter, but it can reduce its usefulness.

I hooked the transmitter to a 2-meter ham J-pole antenna on the roof, and found that its range was about 1/2 mile. If I built an antenna that was tuned to 88 MHz, I could probably increase its range.

--

=-=
Randall Rhea   Informix Software, Inc.
Senior Programmer/Analyst, MIS   uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

Date: 27 Mar 91 19:08:55 GMT
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!gumby!umich!sharkey!lopez!flash@ucsd.edu
Subject: The RAMSEY FM-10 STEREO TRANSMITTER KIT REVIEW (Longish)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

WB8EOH Gizmo Report
(Very Long)

The Ramsey FM-10 is a low power FM stereo transmitter kit that is easy to build and has many practical applications around the home and ham/swl shack. After living with one for several weeks, I could never go back to life before I acquired this little "freedom machine". The audio quality and stability of the signal give the unit many HI FI type applications, and indeed I am already planning to buy another unit to patch into the Audio/Video system.

Egad, you mean you have to BUILD this thing?

When my XYL saw that this package I had spent fifty bucks on consisted of a couple of polyethylene bags full of plastic bugs and little metalic button like pieces, she shook her head in dismay. Though I tinker with computer and radio gizmos all day long, I will admit that the past 20 years have seen me become an "appliance operator" more content to sit back and PLAY than get in there and tear into the circuitry, much less build something from scratch. Well, the folks at Ramsey have honed the art of kitbuilding, and even a klutz like me CAN have the satisfaction (like in the old Heath ads) to say "I built it

myself".

Constructing the FM-10 was in part a happy trip down memory lane. In my distant youth, one of my happiest memories was the construction and operation of an Allied Radio Knight Kit #83Y706 three tube AM Phono Oscillator. This wonderful little gadget paved the way not only for my interest in Ham radio, but also got me interested in broadcasting, a field which put bread on the table for many years. Well in the more than 30 years between the two kits, things sure have changed.

First right off, don't even think about dragging out the old Weller soldering gun and the old roll of Kester solder. First thing I had to do was borrow a low wattage iron, and get some super thin solder. The Lifetime Supply of solder I bought in 1968 (five pounds) was fine for antenna work, and gobbing up audio connectors, but the old stuff is actually WIDER than many of the separate connections on the FM-10 PC board. EGAD these components are TINY.

Kudos to Ramsey for their whole concept. The manual is very well written. My only problem was I did not get the companion booklet on how to build a kit (the generic HOW TO SOLDER book). Well I hoped that the instructions that came with my 1957 Knight Kit still applied, because I remember them. Heat the component, don't glob it all over the place, and try not to melt the PC board. I was on my own to develop a technique. Ramsey even takes this into account by having you mount some of the larger "landmark" components first, namely three RCA jacks (left and right audio and the antenna jack).

Now I wanted this thing to work. I would not be able to face Elaine if it became necessary to send the completed unworking mess back to Ramsey for their $18 an hour bail-you-out plan. So I took absolutely extrordinary steps. With a (borrowed) digital meter, I measured every resistor, even though Ramsey gives the color code for each one in the manual as you install it.

One of the nicest touches is the GIANT print of the PC board, upon which you place all the components in the same place they will go in the final kit. I did this with most of the components, except for the multitude of .01 capacitors, which I left neatly together (Ramsey uses a masking tape type type medium for keeping similar value components together).

The scariest moment for me was soldering in the 18 pin DIP socket that houses the heart of the kit, a ROHM stereo transmitter on a chip. We are talking TEENY TINY little pins separated by seeming microns. EGAD. After each dot of solder, I held the PC board a quarter inch from my eyeballs to make sure there were no solder bridges. And I measured all the components with the Digital meter a second time

before installing each one. You probably won't take these extrordinary steps, which make the simple kit an all night project.

But it was a FUN night. The scent of melting tin/led/rosin... The occaisional absolutely PERFECT joint... Kitbuilding is not only an art, it is positively a cosmic experience. It is relaxing, creative, and there is the anticipation of all the wonderful things you will do with your kit upon completion.

3:25AM

Ah. The moment of truth.

Connect the nine volt battery, push the power switch, and TUNE around on the FM radio to find the carrier.

And I found.......

NOTHING.

It did not work.

Now this is where we separate the men from the boys. How well you manage not to throw the thing through the window.

So I went back through the whole manual. checked EVERY joint. Eyeballed EACH component. I could find NOTHING wrong.

Elaine came into the shack as I was holding the PC board. I hated to admit defeat. But I told her it did not work.... yet.

She held the board and looked at it with wonder. She could not believe that I had placed each of the little parts in their places. She told me I would figure out what was wrong with it.

The next day, I went through the manual again. I took voltage measurements, and found all the proper voltages on the chip and RF amplifier. I was stymied.

Then I looked very closely at the OTHER side of the board. I stared at the ROHM chip, which Elaine had called a "train trestle". Hmmm. I wonder if I pushed on the chip if it would go in any farther.

Push. Click. It snapped into place.

I pushed the power switch, turned on the FM radio, and found a nice clean carrier at 102.3, with the stereo light blazing away in pure clear silence.

Hot DAWG it WORKS!

First thing I did was to move the frequency. Since it was transmitting on top of one of the local stations, this seemed in order. Ramsey's manual stresses the importance of selecting a clear channel so as not to bring the wrath of neighbors and the FCC. Up here in the boonies, there is a tremendous clear swath from about 98 Mhz to 102 mhz. (I plan to pouplate it).

The next thing required is adjustment of the subcarrier frequency and stereo balance. Surprisingly mine was already right on for the subcarrier adjustment, and I found out that this adjustment is actually pretty critical. There is a test point if you have a freq counter to get it exactly on 19khz, but it can be done by just turning the little variable capacitor until the stereo light goes on.

The "stereo balance" control takes a bit of explaining. This is not a simple LEFT-RIGHT adjustment, but actually adjustment of the level of left MINUS right. It is more of a separation adjustment, and also seems to have a real effect on tonal quality. It took quite a bit of diddling to get it right, and there seems to be some interaction between the two controls, as the stereo light will go out just when you think you have the sound right... The end result is a surprising quality signal with amazing separation. However, one thing to make note of... The FM-10 is designed with NO audio level controls. This is a bit of an oversight, because when using it with components that have fixed level output, the unit is prone to overmodulation. You MUST be able to lower the audio level of whatever it is you are feeding to the tranmitter, as it is too sensitive with EVERY component I tried connecting direct. Once you get the level under control, though, it actually sounds better than many local FM stations because the signal is not run through all sorts of "Enhancers" that broadcasters use to be the loudest thing on the band. I did find though that adding an audio limiter (an old DBX 119) really helped tame the overmodulation problem.

I finished the project by mounting it in the $12.95 Ramsey Kit cabinet. OK, this is where the Ramsey guys make a few bucks. It does give the kit a finished look, but I would have to say that this is a bit dear for a simple plastic case. I think the next one will be built into a VIDEOTAPE plastic case or other cheapo cabinet.

One oversight is that there is no hole in the cabinet for the whip antenna which mounts to the circuit board. Ramsey suggests constructing a dipole or groundplane antenna, which I did initially in the final installation in my hamshack. I have since stopped using this antenna however (more on why later)

OK NOW WHAT CAN I DO WITH THIS LITTLE GADGET

Ramsey gives many practical applications in the manual. I found the unit handy for listening to MDS stereo TV on a little sony walkman in the wee hours without having to run headphone cords. Remote listening of ANYTHING on your main stereo system in any room in your home by just tuning the radio is just ONE thing the kit can be used for.

My own application is a bit unique. I have the FM-10 in my ham/swl shack, and it is connected to a stereo mixer, to which I have several receivers patched in. I am a communications junkie and often in the shack I listen to several things at once. The only problem is that one can not stay in ones hamshack all day long. Well with the FM-10 and a pocket stereo receiver, you can monitor whatever you wish in your home or yard. Now since the Ramsey Kit is a STEREO transmitter, you can do what I do (if you are insane enough) I have a 2 meter rig on the LEFT channel, scanner on the RIGHT channel, and the HF rig panned dead center. The ears and the brain manage to sort it all out. I feel sorry for any of the neighbors who happen to tune in when in this configuration (when I am in my active monitoring mode).

No Code, No License, No Kidding It's LEGAL

Now speaking of neighbors, lets focus for a moment on the LEGALITY of using this kit under part 15 of the FCC rules. In 1989, the FCC revised part 15, changing the way the measurements are taken to determine if a device is legal. The new standard is: 250 microvolts per meter. A calibrated Field Strength Meter is needed to make sure the signal complies with this regulation (FCC rule 15.239). Beyond this, part 15 requires that the unit produce no interference to licensed stations. Basically those are the rules. What you put on the device is YOUR business. It comes under the same type of regulation as cordless phones, baby monitors, and walkie talkies. the only difference is that this unit operates in a BROADCAST band rather than a semi-hidden part of the spectrum like the others.

The Ramsey manual has a chart that shows that even if one complies FULLY with this measurement, the transmitter has a surprising range. Doing the math of the inverse square law, we find that there is still .41 microvolts at 5000 feet from the transmitter, nearly a mile. Since the Ramsey kit has a FINAL AMPLIFIER, it is much more powerful than a similar kit sold by another manufacturer which uses the chip output only (that one can be heard well within only 20 feet). I found that the kit with a dipole antenna cut to the operating frequency has TOO MUCH range for my own use. Those who wish to "Play DJ" might be interested in running the recommended dipole antenna (making CERTAIN they make the Field Strength Measurement) to get the maximum range out

of the unit. I found that just a small piece of wire gives me all the coverage in my home that I need.

For someone interested in providing a broadcast type service, to a college dorm, appartment complex or local neighborhood (Legally the signal can be quite loud over a quarter mile away) It can be legally done under part 15 of the present FCC rules (as ammended in June of 1989) by simply adding a mixer, microphone, and sound sources to the Ramsey Kit.

An application I am considering is connecting the audio output of my new satellite system and tuning it to the BBC audio feed and just leave it run that way when I am not using the dish for other purposes. This way I can enjoy BBC in FM quality and so can my immediate neighbors. Now before the flames begin, please remember that copyrights, etc, do not apply to part 15 transmissions. You can put on ANYTHING you want. Just as if you were listening on closed circuit speakers. The only difference is that your immediate neighbors CAN also enjoy the transmissions as well.

FCC RULE 15.215(a) Says: "Unless otherwise stated, there are no restrictions as to the types of operations permitted under these sections." This general provision *APPEARS* to leave you free to use the fm transmitter for just about ANY type of operation you desire, including becoming a "legal low power broadcaster".

Now the nitty Gritty:

RAMSEY FM-10 FM STEREO TRANSMITTER KIT

Price: Circuit Board and Components -- $29.95
        Cabinet (black plastic)   -- $12.95

Shipping add 6%.

Ramsey Electronics
793 Canning Parkway
Victor, NY 14564

(716) 924-4560 (Voice)
(716) 924-4555 (FAX)

- Operates from internal 9 volt battery
- Choice of onboard whip or external antenna
- Stable output, from 88 to 108 MHz
- Left and Right channel RCA line audio input jacks
- Use with Mixers, cassette or CD decks etc.
- Clear, step-by-step assembly instructions

    o Helpful information on FCC rules included

    TYPICAL USES:

    o Extension of home stereo system without wires
    o Student-operated school radio station
    o Home or neighborhood radio station
    o College dorm favorite music broadcast service
    o Listening aid for auditoriums, churches

NOTE1: I am in NO WAY affiliated with Ramsey Electronics other than
        being one of their very satisfied customers.

NOTE2: If you plan to use the kit as a "broadcasting" service, I would
       STRONGLY SUGGEST you have the output level CERTIFIED by an
       engineer assertaining for SURE it is no more than 250
       microvolts per meter. This kit has an almost amazing range,
       and I imagine it could very easilly exceed LEGAL SPECIFICATIONS
       if you are not careful.

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ===============

Date: 27 Mar 91 19:33:52 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!gumby!umich!sharkey!lopez!
flash@ucsd.edu
Subject: TS-440 Calibration Cable (Help Needed)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

For over 4 years, my TS-440 remained rock stable and virtually a
frequency standard. A few months ago, with age, the rig has drifted
down 10 HZ. Now I suppose in the old days I would have been happy to
posess a piece of equipment accurate to 10hz on its readout, but you
know how these perfectionists are.

I have been blessed (cursed) with ears that can detect when a sideband
signal is 10 hz off frequency. The harmonic components of the voice
become messed up, and unpleasant to listen to. Most people tune SSB
wrong, somehow thinking it is supposed to sound like a ROBOT voice, but

I like the people I talk to to sound like AM, and the 440 does a
fantastic job when tuned on frequency.

As a result, my display now is:

   3949.99 instead of 3950.

I don't like this, but when I tune to 3950.00, people do not sound
right.

So I need to calibrate the rig. This is a very simple proceedure except
for one thing. The manual says to use the "supplied calibration cable"
to do the work. Well I don't have one. Maybe I did four years ago, but
I do not recall it. Whatever, I don't have it NOW.

It looks like just a short piece of wire with simple connection posts,
and I imagine one could be constructed simply if one knew how.

I tried calling Kenwood parts, and they could not supply me with the
cable, indeed they never heard of it.

Anyone out there have any ideas?

--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ===============

Date: 28 Mar 91 02:34:35 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!cs.umn.edu!uc!shamash!timbuk!raphael!wws@ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1991Mar26.042459.13988@sq.sq.com>, <132959.13775@timbuk.cray.com>,
<948@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Reply-To : wws@raphael.cray.com (Walter Spector)
Subject : Re: Can you really learn code from tapes?

In article <948@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>, markm@nddsun1.sps.mot.com (Mark
Monninger) writes:
> In article <132959.13775@timbuk.cray.com> wws@raphael.cray.com (Walter
Spector) writes:
> >In article <1991Mar26.042459.13988@sq.sq.com>, rph@sq.sq.com (Pontus
> >
> >   ...lots deleted...
> >Here in California, there is a station which

> >sends out code practice 24 hours a day at 7100khz (content isn't very
> >interesting for me though - mostly bible psalms.)
> >   ...more deleted...
>
> I've heard this station and used it for code practice too. However, isn't
> that broadcasting? Is it legal? I don't recall having heard an ID, altho
> I might have gotten bored and tuned out before the ID. I think some of the
> text is sent in Spanish, too. Anybody know any more about this station?

They do ID. And I have heard Spanish too. It might be construed as
'broadcasting' since the contents have little to do with amateur radio.
But I'll leave that to rec.radio.amateur.policy. I have heard them transmit
things like earthquake preparedness (maybe for the Second Coming that they
might believe in??? :-).

Walt

Walt Spector
(wws@renaissance.cray.com)
Sunnyvale, California

"Parity is for farmers"
- Seymour Cray

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End of Info-Hams Digest
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